FOREIGN NEWS.

LEADING TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST. THE SITUATION IN FRANCE-WHAT PARLIAMENT IS DOING-THE WRECKED CIMBRIA-THE RESIG-NATION OF ADMIRAL STOSCH.

The unsettled condition of politics in France is said to be the main cause of President Grévy's desire to resign. Explosive machines have been found in various parts of Paris. The surplus of the Alabama award and the troubles in the Transvaal were among the topics that came up in Parliament yesterday. Divers report finding many corpses in the wrecked steamer Cimbria. The report that Admiral Von Stosch, Chief of the Ministry of Marine in Germany, had resigned is confirmed.

THE UNSETTLED STATE OF FRANCE. WHY PRESIDENT GREVY WISHES TO RESIGN-THE

SOCIALISTIC TROUBLES. LONDON, March 13 .- The Times's correspondent at Paris, speaking of the rumor that President Grévy intended to resign, says that the general political situation, the constant strides of radicalism, the chronic instability of Cabinets, the insults of reactionary organs and the threats made at anarchist meetings explain the desire of M. Grévy to resign the Presidency.

Detectives who are watching the Socialists be-

Detectives who are watching the Socialists believe that Prince Jerome Napoleon and M. Rouher
are cognizant of the doings of the rioters.

The Government is considering the question of
providing work for persons out of employment here.
The Court of Appeals in Lyons has confirmed the
sentences of the Anarchists Bordat, Bernard, Gauther, Ricard and ten others. The sentences of
seventeen Anarchists were mitigated.
The Chambers will not adjourn until the 20th
inst. They will then be enabled to legislate
specially in case of disorders occurring on the 18th,
when the Socialists propose to hold a meeting in the
Champ de Mars.

Champ de Mars.

An explosive machine was discovered on Sunday in the square on which the Hotel de Ville fronts, and others have since been found in various parts

TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT. THE ALABAMA AWARD-OUTRAGES ON THE TRANS-

VAAL FRONTIER. LONDON, March 13 .- In the House of Commons last night Mr. Coleridge Kennard, Conservative, gave notice that he would question the Government as to what steps have been taken to recover the

surplus of the Alabama award. In the House to-day Mr. Gladstone stated that Lord Spencer would not leave the Cabinet, although he had resigned the presidency of the Council.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby, Colonial In the House of Lords Lord Derby, Colonial Secretary, replying to questions by Tory Lords concerning outrages on the Transvaal frontier, said that the Boers Lavored a peaceful effort to obtain indemnity for sufferers by raids. The use of force would only tend to create an Afircan Ireland.

Mr. Gorst, Conservative, moved in the House of Commons to-night that, in view of the complicity of the Boers in the cruel attacks on native chiefs, energetisteps be taken forthwith to secure a strict observance of the convention of 1881.

The Hon, Evelyn Ashley, Under Colonial Secretary, concurred in the motion, condemning the many attacks upon the Bechmanas, but said that the Government were bound to act in accordance with

many attacks upon the Bechuanas, but said that the Government were bound to act in accordance with the interests of Engiand. They would not fail to recognize the chiefs' claim on the Government, but the convention imposed no obligation on England, although it conferred the right to remonstrate when aftairs demanded a remonstrance. If England sent a force to the Transval to prevent marauding, the force must remain there. If such a policy was pursued it would lead to war. He believed the Boers were amenable to English public opinion.

The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, said that an official copy of the new American tanif had not yet been received by the Board. When it was received it would be published.

THE MAIL FROM THE CITY OF CHESTER, HALIFAX, N. S., March 13 .- The mail from the disabled steamer City of Chester was forwarded to England to-night by the steamer Missouri.

Captain Franzen, of the steamship Suevia, of the Hamburg Line, in regard to his conduct in leaving the dis-abled steamer City of Chester off Halfax, said yesterday: "I did all that I possibly could for the City of Chester. It would have been money in my pocket to was to take care of my own ship and passengers. I left the Chester in a better condition than heft the Chester in a better condition than when I found her. I towed her 125 miles nearer Hulfax, and nearer the usual course of vessels; io fact, in their way. My cost was running short, and the sea was so heavy that we could not have drawn a line again for a long time; so that out of regard for my ship and passengers, I was obliged to proceed. I left the City of Chester in no peril. There was not a particle of danger that the City of Chester would crift on the shoals of Sable Island."

BODIES IN THE HOLD OF THE CIMBRIA. BERLIN. March 13 .- The salvage steamer has returned from the scene of the wreck of the steamer of the victims are latomed among the gear of a life-boat on deck. The entrances to the cabins are closed by compact mass of nodics. To save the cargo, three decepted by explosives, and the epicalons would shatter the 400 corposes in the hold.

ADMIRAL VON STOSCH'S RESIGNATION. BERLIN, March 13 .- The report of the resignation of Admiral Von Stosen, Calef of the Ministry of Marine, is confirmed. It is understood that the The resignation is Emperor will accept it. partly due to a difference with Prince Bismarck in regard to a recent action of the captain of the German corvette Elizabeth in seizing a piece of territory near Hong Kong, and partly because the Cabinet declined to accept the proposal of Admiral Von Stosen to expend to accept the proposal of Admiral V 80,000,900 marks in fortifying Kiel.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, March 13 .- The last act of Prince Gortschakoff was to dietate a telegram to the Cyar saluting him on the occasion of his birthday.

who were at Berlin during the celebration of the silver who were at Berlin during the concentron of the suver wedding of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess have agreed to be represented at the coronation of the Czar by ambasanders only.

M. Perdineff, Director of the Post Office, and formerly Chief of the Chancelleris of M. Markoff, who committed anicide yesterday, made an attempt at suicide secently.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. PANAMA, March 3.-Charles de Lesseps and a number of engineers have arrived here from France. A powerful dredger is expected in about a week from United States, and then work on the mouth of the

The Congress of Colombia was formally opened on the 1st inst. The President's message declares the country to be fairly prosperous, but the treasury is in a lament-Peace reigns in all of the five Central American States,

and the federation scheme attracts more and more atten-Smallpox is raging fiercely in the Southern Depart-

Veintimilla, the Ecuadorian Dictator, is compelled to remain inactive in Guayaquil. Eighteen cannon for the Dictator have been ordered from New-York.

The Hardord is at Calino. All hands are well. The Esser is also at that port. The frequous has gone on a cruise to the southward, intending to call at Mollendo, which is blockaded, and forward dispatches from Mr. Partridge, the United States Minister, to Montero.

The peace party in Peru is gathering strength.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 13 .- Sir Alexander Campbell as introduced into the Senate an amendment to the Post Office Act, forbidding any communication respectlotteries from being sent by mail.

MONTREAL, March 13 .- E. A. Duchane, the broker who was extradited to Beigium from this city for swindling his clients, has been found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. His wife received the same sentence as an accomplice. St. John. N. B., March 13.—In the Circuit to-day, George G. Carey, for years engaged in seiling Confeder-ate States bills, representing them to be counterfeit bank bills, to countrymen, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences.

FOREIGN NOTES

Paris, March 13.-The Budget for 1884 has been presented in the Chamber of Deputies. The total increase of expenditure is estimated at 50,000,000 francs. The estimated revenue is 3,203,640,825 francs and the expenditure 3,103,441,165 francs.

from the payment of customs duties goods sent from forcign countries to the Electrical Exhibition here. Temporary protection of patent rights will be granted to exhibits.

MONTEREY. Mex., March 13.-General Diaz and party left here to-day for Laredo, and thence for the north Thomas Moran, the artist who is returning from a sketching tour in Mexico, left with the Diaz party for the United States. The special cars will go through to St.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

A SLEEPING CAR ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BURNED. PITTSBURG, March 13 .- The Washington sleeping car of the Western express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 8:46 a. m., caught fire near Wilmore station, Alleghany Mountains, at 4 o'clock this morning, and was entirely consumed. The passengers escaped without injury but lost nearly all their clothing. Among those on the car were General Pension Agent Dudley, Colonel B. Wilson, ex-Congressman, of West Virginia; General Calkins, of Indiana; Colonel Davidson, of Beaver, Penn., and Colonel Porter, postmaster of Connells-ville, Penn. When the train arrived here many passengers were only half clothed. The Pullman Car Company's loss is \$20,000.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE TARIFF ACT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, March 13 .- The Press tonorrow will publish the following interview with Judge on the Tariff bill : The attention of Judge Kelley was ra n to-day to a dispatch from Pittsburg in which

sever... prominent constitutional lawyers were quoted as saving that they had doubts as to the constitutionality of the recently enacted tax and tariff bill in Congress. Judge Keiley read the article over very earefully and then expressed the decided opinion that any attempt to attack the Tariff law on its consti-tutionality was nonsense. "The article is purely sensational," said he, "and I must say that I read it with mingled pain and indignation. There is no question in the mind of any lawyer of the constitu ality of the Tariff bill as passed by Congress. J. D. Weeks, who is quoted as saying that he has doubts of its constitutionality, is not a lawyer. In another part of the dispatch he is also quoted as saying that many ablo constitutional lawyers, among them Senator Edmunds and Congressman Randolph Tucker, agree with him in that opinion, Now, I can sav, after having had direct intercourse with these men on the subject, that neither of them

entertains any doubt of the law's constitutionality.

"The author of the article also quotes Senator i man, on alleged information, as having said that he gards he bill as of doubtful constitutionality. He gards toe bell as of doubtful constitutionality. Having myself discussed this very leature with Senators Morril, Sherman, Dawes, Edmunds and Hale, all of whom partie ipated in the controversy of 1872, in what has been referred to as a parallel case, I can say that not one of them has the slightest doubt of the constitutionality of this law. The manufacturers of the country are not figating the bill. The manufacturers of Phitsburg are not fighting R. The bosdilty to the bill, so far as the direct expressions of Phitsburg are not fighting in, is confined to individuals who may be named on the flagers of one hand. The last letter received by me came by the moon delivery and is an expression of thanks from one of the largest iron and steel manufacturers in Pittsburg."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, March 13 .- About one hundred millions of capital were represented to-day at the State House during the hearing on the bill making employers liable to a certain extent for injury done to employe while engaged at work. Wendell Phillips appeared in behalf of the proposed legislation and urged the justice of the principle involved in the claim of employes for protection. He argued that while originally a man is sponsible for his own acts be is also responsible for of this principle until the railroad corporations are ex-cused practically from all substantial responsibility to their employes, a class to which this proposed bill is estake care of himself," he said, " but human nature can't take care of itself; forgetfulness and neglect will c eep in and business should be conducted in a manner which takes into account the inevitable dangers under which it must be carried on. It should be conducted with the idea for danger, the compensation for danger and the full responsibility for danger. True, the man when he takes the employment inderstands the risk, but does hake any more risk than the passenger! Those who are urging the ematment of some law for the protection of employes admit that they do not expect to receive all that they ask for and will be content if they can secure the emacurent of a law embracing that of fing and and Germany, which provides in a word that a corporation is reconcilised to they done an ampley while observer. take care of itself; forgetfulness and neglect will e eep the orders of a superintendent or person representing the corporation."

DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY.

READING, Penn., March 13 .- A special meeting of the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States was held at Hamburg vesterday to try the case of the Rev. Alexander S. Keiser, of Potisviile, against whom Elizabeth K. Miller preferred charges. After an exenting ecclesiastical trial lasting until early this morning, a decision was arrived at in which Kelser was found guilty of breach of promise of ness stand for five hours. She was accompanied by her ave-year-old boy and testified that Mr. Keiser was the five-year-old boy and testified that Mr. Keiser was the father of the child; that see formed his acquantance while she fived with a family at Bowers, Berss County; that he, by urking her, obtained a written release from the support of the child and paid her \$500, but always promised to marry her as soon as he was ordained. This promise he failed to keep and married another. A motion was carried deposing Mr. Keiser from the ministry, revoking his license and ordination and declaring his pulpit vacant.

THE HARTFORD AND HARLEM

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.-Before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature this afternoon Simeon E. Baldwin, counsel for the Hartford and Harlem Railroad, presented an important bill, which lem Hallroad, presented an important bill, which chances the location of the road near its northern terminus and relieves the company from the requirements and restrictions of the general radroad law. The proposed change of line is between New-Britain and Meriden and brings the road into the centre of New-Britain City, instead of outside of the city limits. It allows the Hartford and Harlen to construct the radroad subject only to written approved of the location by the Radroad Commissioner, as provided by the general statutes.

BISHOP QUINLAN'S FUNERAL.

MOBILE, March 13 .- The remains of the late Bishop Outnian were interred here this morning with great pomp. Eight bishops and forty pricats assisted in the ceremony. The services began at 10:30 with the high mass, Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, acting as cele-Bishop Glimore, of Cleveland, Ohio, the oration. After the services were concluded a procesthe oration. After the services were concluded a proces-sion was formed, headed by musicians and police, and composed of military, firemen, benevolent societies, committees on foot, clerry in carriages, and the hearse, and closed by orphins, Sisters of Charity and citizens on foot and in carriages. After the street procession the remains were taken back to the cathedral and deposited beneath the pavement to the south of the main entrance.

THE ASYLUM POISONING CASE.

STAUNTON, Va., March 13.-Professor Mallet, of the University of Virginia, who made an analysis of the stomachs of the patients who were poisoned at the Western Lunatic Asylum, testified before the jury to-day. The tests ac used showed that the poison was acoustine. This statement clothes the whole affair in deep mystery. There has been no acoutine in the asylum dispensary since the present administration has had obarge, about one year, nor is it known that there was any there prior to that time.

A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR BATE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13 .- Governor Bate, in a special message to the Legislature, recom-mends the issuance of new warrants for all the new issue pronounced genuine by experts, except the one, two and three dollar notes, fractional currency and post notes, which were issued in violation of the charter. He savises that the new warrants, but not the original notes, be made receivable for taxes.

JULIUS MARCUS APPLIES FOR A WRIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 .- A Portland dispatch says that Juius Marcus, the New-York broker under arrest there, to-day applied for a writ of habeas

A HARVARD STUDENT ASSAULTED.

Boston, March 13.-It is now learned in relation to the fight between Atwood, the Harvard law student, and a colored waiter, that the waiter first VIENNA, March 13.-A law is published exempting insulted Atwood, when the latter lost his temper and endeavored to strike the negro with a chair. They did not go out with the purpose of fighting, but Atwood was followed from the dining-room by the negro, who finally attacked him. Two other waiters also took part in the assault, and Atwood was knocked down and kicked by IN NEW-YORK

SWINDLED BY A BROKER.

THE CRIMES OF EMMETT O'NEILL. PERSONS IN SCHENECTADY AND DUANESBURG,

N. Y., LOSE \$250,000. TROY, N. Y., March 13 .- It has been discovered that Emmett O'Neill, the Schenectady broker who recently failed, has fled and that he has swindled persons in Schencetady and Duanesburg out of not less than \$250,000. Having the handling of his father's estate and being presumably wealthy, he was elected a director of the Schenectudy Bank. From the books of the bank he learned that many farmers in Duanesburgh had funds to invest. He obtained possession of their money on plausible representations, and gave as security forged mortgages. Where further proof was asked he would even forge assignments of mortgages, including the County Clerk's certificate and a copy of the record. He also forged notes. He had eight notes out as collateral purporting to be signed by Colonel Church, each being for \$5,000. Only two of these notes were genuine. Ten years ago O'Neill sold a farm in Duane-burg to Joseph McQuade for \$9,000, \$2,000 being paid in cash, O'Neill taking a mortgage tor \$7,000. McQuade had paid \$2,000, besides interest. Last fall O'Neill told McQuade that the original mortgage for \$7,000 was so covered with indersements of small payments that he had better execute a new mortgage for \$5,000, and he (O'Neill) would destroy the old instrument. McQuade executed a new mortgage and supposed that O'Neill nad destroyed the original one. He uid not do so, however, and both are recorded in the County Clerk's office. The original mortgage bears no indersement to show that a cent was ever paid. John Beverley, a flagman, purchased a little house, giving a mortgage for \$800. He died soon after, first directing that the proceeds of a \$2,000 life insurance policy be used to pay off the mortgage, the remainder to be invested. O'Neill received the money, pretended to raise the mortgage and invest the balance and appropriated the whole of the little estate. Mrs. C. Van Vranken. a widow, intrusted O'Neill with \$1,500 life insurance money for 'nvestment, which was lost. O'Neill had another method. He would make a short loan to a responsible person, take a note as security, forge a copy of the note and when the money was paid surrender the forged note and negotiate the genuine one.

SOME OF O'NEILL'S VICTIMS. Nearly every person in Duane-burg who had money is a victim. The following persons are said to have been swindled: Alexander Liddle, Duanesburg, \$8,000; Lucy Gage and sister-in-law, \$12,000; Colonel Allen, \$10,000; Miss Lidate, of Schenectady, all her property, about \$10,000 Clark Head, Duanesburg, \$5,000; David Youmans, Clark Read, Duanesburg, \$5,000; David Folimans, \$1,800; George Harden, Schenectady, \$1,800; Nicholas Kittle, Duanesburg, \$5,000; Mrs. W. J. R. Johnson, Schenectady, \$2,500; G. L. Malloch, \$330; Mrs. Dr. Duanes King, Schenectady, \$125; Mr. Janes Champion, \$2,500; John Barbyat, \$500; George Curtis, vice-predent of the Schenectady City Bank \$1,800; Lindon Supreme Court. Mr James Champion, \$2,500; John Barhyat, \$500; George Cutts, vice-preident of the Schenectady City Bank, \$1,500; Edward Cutler, attorney, Schenectady, \$1,500; Edward Palmer, bookkeeper of the Schenectady Bank, \$2,500; John Schemerhorn, Kotterdam, \$500; George Mickle, Dranesburgh, \$200; Cornelius Van Vranken, Niskayuna, \$1,500; Aaron Vranken, Schenectady, \$200; Miss Frost, O'Neill's consin, had \$5,500 invested in the West and spoke to O'Neil about placing it at home. She did not authorize him to act for her but mentioned whe her Western agent was A short time age she received a leitler from the West saying that she had made a mistake in withdrawing her money. O'Neill had represented himself asher agent and had secured the money. She could get so satisfaction. His mother and sisters are also leit penniless. Before leaving Schenectady on the midnight train, O'Neill, taking a hindred-dollar greenback in his hand, went from store to store asking to have it changed. No one could change it and he borrowed a few noilars from each store keeper. He swimdled over twenty residents of Schenectady in this manner. He went to New-York, where it is said be made an unsuccessful attempt to raise \$20,000 on forged securities. It is believed that he had come to fine the extradition proceedings now give evidence in the extradition proceedings now pending against him, and also by strong letters received from Mr. Mooney, the president of the American Can Land League, and other friends, who pressed me to come to America to give the leaders of the movement her such information as is in my power regarding the situation at home."

"There is not a word of truth in them."

"Have you any objections to stating what your opinion is regarding the situation in Ireland f"

"I have no hesitation in saying that although at the moment the National cause is surrounded by some difficulties, the prospect is entirely hopeful. I have always hid, with John Mitchell, that the more England is obliged to coerce us, the more tightly she is obliged to put on t

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES IN A STEAMSHIP'S HOLD. The fireboats Zophar Mills and Have eyer and several engines were called early yesterday o Pler No. 9 North River, to extinguish a fire to the hold of the Cromwell Line steamer Hudson, Captain Freeman, from New-Orleans, with a cargo consisting principally of cotton. The firemen tore up a considerable portion of the amidships section of the saloon deek, in order to reach the flames, which were in the main hold between decks. The fire was extinguished about 1

o'clock, after a hard struggle. One of the officers informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the fire was discovered about 6 o'clock vesterday morning, just after Sandy Hook was passed. One of the teerage passengers said that there was a strong smell of smoke on Monday afternoon, but that it was only on the smoke on Montaly atternoon, but that it was only on the discovery of steam coming out of the hatchway early yesterday morning that there was any idea of fire. The mate stated that the fire was discovered on Sunday, while the captain stated that it did not break out until the vessel arrived at her pier. There was little excite-ment among the passingers, of whom there were thirty, the vesse arrived at her pier, there was little excite-ment among the passengers, of whom there were thirty, mostly Italians, in the steerage, and two or three In the cabin. The cargo consisted of between 2,000 and 3,000 bales of e-tion, consigned principally to New-England firms. S. H. Seaman, agent of the Cromwell Line, sin-ed that the loss would probably be between \$5,000 and \$10,000 on the vessel and from \$15,000 to \$25,000 on the cargo. He thought that it was nearly covered by lasurence.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 13 .- A twostory brick building, owned by St. Mary's Catholic Church, was burned this afternoon. It was used for church purposes till about eight years ago, since when the upper story has been used as a variety theatre and the lower floor for stores. The loss is from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Press Eldridge has occupied and called the hall the American Theatre, for two seasons. The wardcobeof the company there this week was lost. adjoining property and the buildings across the street TROY, N. Y., March 13.-Three dwellings and stores on

River-st., below Ferry, were burned this morning. The River-ai., below Ferry, were burned this morning. The owners were Daniel Buckey, of New-York; John Rube and John H. Miller, of New-York. The loss is \$10,000. The fire made twelve tamilies homeless.

Assurar Park, N. J., March 13.—The new Queen Anne villa of William A. Street, of New-York, at Romson Park, opposits Seaburght, caught fire at 4 o'clock this morning and was destroyed. As it was not completed a portion of the loss will fail upon Richard V. Bruce, the contractor. Mr. Bruce and his workmen lost a large quantity of valuable tools. The loss was about \$30,000. The insurance was held by Mr. Street.

THE CHALMERS-MEYERS CASE. JACKSON, Miss., March 13.-The mandamus

case of Chaliners against Meyers was argued before the Supreme Court to-day and submitted, and the decision is TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—The steamship City of coumbia which reached here on March 12, from New-York, made the run in fifty-three bouns.

STONE MASONS WANTING MORE PAY.
BOSTON, March 13.—The stone-masons of Boston last evening resolved to demand \$4 a day on and after May 1.

CONSOLIDATION OF EXCHANGES.
PITTSBURG. March 13.—The Produce, and Grain and Flour Exchanges here consolidated at noon to-day with propriate ocramonies. The united exchanges have a mem

COAL COMPANIES TO RESUME WORK.

BOGARDUS DEFEATED BY CARVEIL
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—The third contest
in the series of clay pigeon shooting matches between Dr.
Craver and Capitals Bogardus occurred here to-day, and was
won by Carver, who scored 91 to Bogardus's 69, and won the

additional premium.

PROTEST AGAINST A WILL WITHDRAWN.

PHILADSLPHIA, Murch 13.—The caven: of Mrs.

A.E. Bartelras, of New-York, protesting against the adulamon of the will of the late Henry Sephert to probate, was
withdrawn to day by counsel for the petitioner.

WHY HE LEFT DUBLIN AND HOW HE CAME TO

AMERICA-WHAT HE PURPOSES DOING HERE. Patrick Egan, the ex-treasurer of the Irish Land League, whose disappearance from Dublin was announced in London on last Thursday, arrived in this city on Monday evening and went to the Grand Central Hotel. There he was found last night by a TRIBUNE reporter in company with P. J. Sheridan, James Fitzgerald, of Boston, and one or two other friends. Mr. Egan is about five feet six muches in height, wears a short, reddish beard slightly tinged with gray, is of slight build, and has a pleasant manner. When asked by the reporter how he escaped, Mr. Eganexclaimed: "Escaped ! Escaped !"

"He doesn't know what it means: that is too American," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "The truth is he didn't escape. He went quietly from Dubiin to Holyhead by steamer; from Holyhead he went to London. and-would you believe it 7-in London he went to the House of Parliament and sat there during a debate. Then he went to Paris and from thence to Rotterdam, whence he sailed by the W. A. Scholten to New-York. Is not that so, Egan ?" he said, turning to the latter.

Mr. Egan nodded his head and laughed. "But, Mr. Egan, what were you doing in Paris ?"

asked the reporter. "I went to Parison purpose to collect evidence to prove that Sheridan was not in Dublin at the time Carey said he was. The evidence was complete in Paris to that effect; it proved his whereabouts at

The chief purpose of my visit is commercial. I. have been long wanting to visit Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and other large flour-exporting centres in connection with the business of my firm in Dublin, as we doal largely in American flour, and my decision to do so was hastened by the urgent request of Mr. Sheridan that I should

during the last two years by the Liberals, or, as believed that he has gone to Europe. His wife, two daughters and son are still in Schemectady.

daughters and son are still in Schemectady. brutai Whigs, has widened the gulf between England and Ireland one bundred feld. I am firmly convinced that the present state of things must result before long in the attanment by the Irish people of some measure of national self-government."

THE DUBLIN PROSECUTION.

"What is your opinion regarding the prosecution in conection with the alleged assassination conspiracy in Dublin ?"

"As a matter of course the Government would be wanting in its duty if it did not do everything nossible to break up such a conspiracy and convict its members, provided it acted fairly and squarely; but the whole course adopted toward the men now under arrest has been, to my mind, simply atracions. Every established rule of law as regards identification and in many cases as to reception of evidence has been set aside. A private investigation was held at the Castle. Crown officials coaxed and bullied by turns the witnesses, and I believe in some cases refreshed them with whiskey. They dangled before the eyes of people who never in their lives possessed £5 enormous bribes to in duce them to swear to what they required. They arcested a number of men whom they believed to belong to the Fenian organization and marched them in the Castle yard before the window behind which were a number of wretched people, who were by that means able to arrange their identifications and their stories. The prisoners had been kept in close confinement without any opportunity of communicating with their families or arranging for their defence. Every means has been used to spread terror. The result is that the defence has been a mere scramble, provided in some cases by private subscriptions and in others by money scraped up by their unfortunate relatives. It is currently removed in Dublin that a certain magistrate who took an active part in the investi gations will receive £20,000 and the Governorship of a colony if his labors secure ten convictions." NO LAND LEAGUE MONEY FOR ASSASSINATION.

"It has been charged that the Land League funds were contributed toward this conspiracy ?"

"That is most certainly not so. Not penny of Land League money was supplied for such a purpose. On the contrary, money was expended in preventing outrages to the extent of sending men to localities where there might be danger of attempts against landlords. By that means very many crimes were prevented. Among those who owe their preservation to the Land League is Lord Ardilaun, formerly Sir Arthur Guinness. But for its protection he would have fallen a victim to his harshly treated tenants. The game of the Castle officials is to connect the Land League with the commission of outrages and thus to damage the National party. To accomplish this they will stop at no villany, however black. I am informed that one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of the informer Carey was that he should incriminate me, and through me the Land League. He failed to come up to this requirement and I suppose his bribe will be cut down. I am informed that a leading Castle official, said he would spend £50,000 to hang Egan." JURY PACKING.

"A good deal has been said in Irish journals about jury packing: what is jury packing ?"

"A special fury in Dublin under the Crimes act consists of 200 persons holding property at £50 a year and upward. The majority are Conservatives, In capital cases the prisoner has twenty challenges; the Crown an unlimited right to challenge. The prisoner soon exhausts his twenty, and when each Catholic, Liberal, Presbyterian, Methodist or Quaker is called the Crown orders him to stand aside, and by this process selects a jury of twelve Tories. With a jury of this kind, a prosecuting Judge and a well-conched battalion of bribed testimony, the Castle can, if they so desire, convict with perfect certainty his Eminence Cardinal McCabe or Bishop McEvily of any charge they might bring up against them. It is now admitted by officials at the Castle—one of them made the almission to myself—that Hynes was hauged in the wrong; that they now know the real minderer of Donlaghy, but that having hauged Hynes for it they do not want to open up the case again. It is beyond doubt that four others, Walsh, Myles Joyce, Poff and Barrett were innocent of the crimes for which they suffered."

THE CHARGES AGAINST SHERIDAN. "What is your opinion of the charges against Mr. Sheridan on which application for his arrest and extradition has been made ?"

"I think they are absolutely ridiculous. Mr Forster has repeated in the House of Commons that Sheridan was constantly going back and forth from me in Paris to the 'outrage mongers' in the west of Ireland. As a matter of fact Mr. west of Ireland. As a matter of fact Mr. Sheridan left Ireland for Paris in October. 1881, and has only returned there once since. That visit was made in December, 1881, when he was, of course, disguised, as a warrant for his arrest had been issued. His object then was to investigate and harmonize certain alleged difficulties in concention with the Ladies' Land League. I then gave him £100, half of which he gave to the key. Mr. Lawler, of Valencia, for the re left of evicted tenants who were in great need. He also gave other sums to evicted tenants who were in distress and gave the vouchers for all his expenditures."

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LAND LEAGUE FUNDS. What about the charge of misappropriation of Land League funds made by Lady Florence

"Lady Florence Dixie has been led, through her craving for notoriety, to become the mouthpiece of Richard Pigott, whose own statements would receive no attention. In April, 1881, Pigott wrote to me that he had been offered £500 by Castle officials Paris to that effect; it proved his whereabouts at the alleged time, and also showed that Carey's evidence was malicious and false."

"Did you disguise yourself as a priest to escape from Dublin f?"

"Look at my beard," he answered; "does that look as if I could have 'escaped' as a priest?"

"How long were you on the voyage?"

"Sixteen days from Rotterdam."

His beard showed six months' growth.

"How long do you stay? the reporter next asked.

"Three months. I want to visit Boston, Chicago, and especially Philadelphia, to attend the convention. You know Parnell said if Parliament left the land question alone, as he thought it would about the 14th, he would come to America. We are waiting for him and if he comes I will attend the meetings to receive him."

"How long do you stay in New-York?"

"Not longer than ten days."

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"The weeked regarding the statements in the newspapers respecting has alleged flight from Dublin, Mr. Egan replied:

"I have seen the statements, and' I have only to sey that they are entirely devoid of foundation The chief purpose of my visit is commercial. I. have been long wanting to visit Chicago, St. Lonts. to publish a statement in his paper, The Irishman,

THE HYLAND-BIGGAR SUIT.

Mr. Egan was then asked about the ac-Mr. Egan was then asked about the action for breach of promise brought by Miss Hyland against Mr. Biggar but it was a subject on which he did not care to speak at any length. His acquaintance with the Hyland family in Paris war a merely casual one, he said. They were people of the highest respectability. He had not wished to become a witness in the case, but if he had testified he was certain that Mr. Biggar would not have permitted his counsel to ask at a may questions relating to the Land League funds. MR. EGAN'S CAREER.

Mr. Egan is a member of the firm of Egan & Rourke, the second largest bakers and flour dealers in Ireland. He first took an active part in poli-

tics in 1868, when he was one of the founders of the Amnesty Association. In 1870 he acted as score-Amoesty Association. In 1870 he acted as secre-tary to the Longford Election Committee in behalf of John Martin. He was one of the original members of the Home Rule League, and became a member of the Executive Committee. He was one of the founders of the Land League, and acted as treasurer until December last. Mr. Rourke has held aloof from rol-ities, but he was arcested as a "suspect" last year and kept in jail for over three months.

WALSH AND THE PHOENIX PARK CRIME. Paris, March 13.-Documents have arrived here was not in Dublin at the time the Phoenix Park murders were committed on May 6 last. Parrick Casey is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the English detectives who assisted in the apprehension of Walsh.

A RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN PARNELL. The central body of the Parnell Land League met at No. 61 Union place last night, James Doyle presiding. The secretary stated that \$2,423.45 had been

sent to irreland within the last two weeks. A com-miffee was appointed to tender a reception to Parnell and his colleagues when they visit this country. The Irish National League will send a deputation to take part in the preliminary arrangements for Parnell's re-

ELECTION FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13.-The managers of election at Bennottsville and fifteen other Democrats of Mariboro County were arrested yesterday charged with conspiracy at the last general election. Several deputy United States marshals left this city to-day for Chester and Lancaster to make further arrests of Dem ocrats for alleged election frauds. The prosecuting officers say that every county in the State will be searched for evidence upon which to secure the cor searched for evidence upon which to secure the conviction of the accused persons. The trials will take
piace at the April term of the United States Circuit Court
at Charleston. Chief Justice Waite is expected to preside. The Government will be represented by DistrictAttorney Melton, ex-Chief Justice Willard, William P.
Suyder, of Allentown, Penn., and Congressman Richard
Crowley, of New-York. The prisoners will be defended
by a strong array of legal talent.

TELLING HOW BONDS WERE STOLEN.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., March 13 .- In the case of Enos J. Crowther, who is charged with com-plielty in the robbery of \$100,000 of city bonds from the Treasurer's office about a year ago which is now on trial, John S. Cox, one of the defendants, turned State's evidence, and testified that he, to gether with Crowther, Irwin and Scott, planned the robbert, and that on the night of March 17, while the St. Patrick's Day had was going on in the City Hall, Crowther and Scott entered the office of the City Register and abstracted the bonds from the vaults. Subsequently Scott and Irwin went to New York and negotiated them. The testimony produced a sen-ation, and was partly corroborated by other witnesses, but the defence will attempt to broak it down by showing the reputation of Cox to be very bad. ants, turned State's evidence, and testified that he, to

DECISION IN A TELEGRAPH SUIT.

St. Louis, March 13 .- Judge Snyder, of the Belleville (Iil.) Circuit Court, to-dar rendered another decision in the series of telegraph suits which have been before the courts for several months past which prevents the Board of Trado Telegraph Company from building a line on, or in any manner occupying the right of way of, the Belt Read Company in East St. Louis until the Supreme Court of the State passes upon the case now before it, which will be about May 1.

PARAN STEVENS'S SCHOOL LEGACY. CLAREMONT, N. H., March 13 .- A committee consisting of two lawyers and a judge has been ap-pointed by this town to take legal measures to collect about \$60,000, the accumulation of the legacy left by Paran Stevens, of New York, for the Stevens High School.

PAPER-DEALERS TO RESUME. CHICAGO, March 13.-The creditors of George

H. Taylor & Co., paper-dealers, representing \$200,000 of the \$240,000 liabilities, to-day agreed to accept 40 per cent. The firm will resume. A DISHONEST TREASURER CONVICTED.

Boston, March 13.-Nathan P. Pratt, the

defaulting treasurer of the Reading Savings Bank, whose case has been on trial for several days, was to-day found guilty. His sentence has been reserved.

FATAL CAVING IN OF A MINE.

DEADWOOD, Dak., March 13 .- A portion of the Highland Mine caved in yesterday. The miners all managed to escape uninjured, excepting one who was fatally burt. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PARK BILL. IT PASSES THE ASSEMBLY BY A VOIE OF 68 TO 39 -SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST THE MEASURE.

[FROM THE REGULAR COMRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 13. After a discussion lasting several weeks the bill for the protection of Niagara Falls came to a vote in the Assem-bly to-day. It found its chief opponents in the country members, who were put in a panic by a speech of Mr. Benedict, of Ulster County, declaring that a vote for so soutimental a measure would surely prevent their re-election. Mr. Benedict is a professional preacher of economy in the Legislature, but his practices belie his words. Five minutes before his harangue against appropriating \$10,000 for the survey of the Niagara Falls lands, he voted for Mr. Burns's Fir men's Equalization bill, which imposes \$100,000 on the taxpayers of Brooklyn. It was also remembered that he voted to impose \$750,000 on the taxpayers of New-York City when the Police and Firemen's Salary bili was under consideration. Mr. Benedict was also reckless in his statem-uts about the Nongara Falis bill. He declared that a certain map of the falls had cost the State \$5,000. The falsity of the statement was quickly shown, Erastus Brooks stating that the map had not cost the State a penny,

private citizens having paid for it. The principal speech for the bill was made by Erastus Brooks. In reply to Mr. Benedict's sneer that the bill was a "sentimental" one, Mr. Brooks eioquently eulogized love of nature, and argued forcibly that from a utilitarian point of view the oreservation of he Falls from further desectation would be a paying investment for the State. Tan little State of Canada, he said, had set apart fifty feet of land along the Falis to be kept inviolate forever; yet the imperial State of New-York had failed to give them any protection. Equally earnest speeches in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Howe, of New-York; Mr. J. W. Brooks, of Putnam County, and Mr. Haggerty, of N w-York. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Smith, of Herkimer County, made speeches against the oil. It was passed by a vole of 68 to 39. It can be said to the credit of the New-York City members that with the exception of General Spinola they all voted for the bill.

NOMINATED TO SUCCEED NEIL GILMOUR. WILLIAM B. RUGGLES, OF BATH, NAMED BY THE DEMOCRATS FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 13 .- The Republican mempers of the Legislature at their caucus to-light nomin ated by acc amation Neil Glimour for Superintendent of Pubhe Instruction, the office which he now holds. They then adjourned to the Democratic caucus, where they found astorm of oral ory raging over the nomination of candi dates. When this had ceased the voting beann. It could soon be perceived that the Democratic machine had chosen Wildam B. Ruggles, of Bath, as its candidate. The Tammany Democrats cast their votes for Pro-fessor Arthur H. Dunden, of New-York, and the County Democracy for James E. Morrison, ex-Police Commissioner of New-York. The Brooklyn D mocra's gave a complimentary vote to C. Warran Hamil ou, while the D mocrats of the southern tier counties gave theirs to Edward Danforth, of Elmira.

Hamilton, while the D meerals of the southern ther counties gave theirs to Edward Danforth, of Elmira. Some Oneida County Democrats favored Andrew MoMillan, of Unica. There were three other union candidates who received votes—Seth Whalen, of Saratoga; Whitian K. Clapp, of Geneva, and William Ross, of concea Falls.

The vote showed the following result: McMillan, 9; Whalen 5; Daniorth, 17; Rugaines, 30; Morrison, 14; Dunden, 16; Hamilton, 6; Clapp, 3; and R say, 1. Mr. Ruggles plainly had the lead, and he was quickly noninaised by the withdrawal of the names of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Dunden in his favor. All the New-York and Brooklyn. Democrats thereupon voted for him, white he received support from the tree-ds of other candidates. His nomination was been on the condition that the latter appoints aim his deputy. Mr. Ruggles's favor is suspected, with good reason, to have been on the condition that the latter appoints aim his deputy. Mr. Ruggles will be elected to-morrow and win assume other on April 16.

William B. Ruggles will be elected to-morrow and win assume other on April 16.

William B. Ruggles will be elected to-morrow and in the conditionalist, at dath, where are learned the printer's trade. He remained in the business nottle 1840, when he entered a private school and prepared for concise. In 1840 he entered the sophomore Chass at Hamilton College and was graduated three years later. After leaving college in 1849, he went to Allania, Ga., where he loos charge, at firs as editor and then as sultor and publisher of The Intelligencer, the leading Democratic Journal of Upage Georgia before the war. In 1857 he soid The Intelligencer, the leading Democratic Journal of Upage Georgia before the war. In 1857 he soid The Intelligencer, and energed the lay

where he look charge, at fire as editor and then as suitor and publisher of The Intelligencer, the leading Democratic Journal of Upper Georgia before the war. In 1857 he soid The Intelligencer, and emerced the law school of Hamilton College, where he studies law under Professor Lucadors W. Dwight. He was admitted to the has a Unical highly 1858, and from that time until ances, 1859, he continued his law studies in the office of the late Judge C. H. Doolhtile, at Utica. He then removed to Bath, where he can slave been engaged in practising law. Mr. Ruggies has always been a Democrat, but he refused to be a candidate for office until the fail of 1875, when he was elected to the Assembly by a pluranty of 72. He was re-elected in 1876 by a majority of 100. In the Assembly he was a delegate to the of Louis Convention in 1875, and in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881 he was Dopuly Attorney-General.

A SCENE AFTER THE CAUCUS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCHAL

ALBANY, March 13 .- Soon after the adjournment of the Democratic caucus there was a scene on the floor of the Assembly Chamber between Assemblyman Hoggerty and James E. Mordson, watch originated in the doubt ing the authencicity of the sentiments of John Kelly, contained in a t legram from ex-Assemblyman Alexander Thain to Mr. Morrison, in which Mr. Thain informed Mr. Morrison that Mr. Keily would be g at to see Mr. Morrison excited State supermittedent to Public Instruction, several implement personal administrative made by the disputants, but the affair terminated without blows

A GRAB FOR NEW CAPITOL PATRONAGE.

THE BILL SUBSTITUTING ONE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PRESENT COMMISSION DECLARED PASSED BY THE SENATE-HOW THE DEMOCRATS ARE TO BE BENE-FITED BY IT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 ALBANY, March 13 .- The Democrats made another grab for spoils to-day. The "grab" is contained in the bill abolishing the present Board of New Capital Commissioners, which consists of two Republicans and one Democrat, and substituting for it one Commissioner. It is needless to say that the new Commissioner is to be appointed by the Democratic Governor and the Democratic Senate, and that he will be expected to employ only Democratic workingmen. At present there are about 1,500 stonecutters and other workingmen laboring on the building. Although for many years the Republicans have had a majority in the New Capitol Board, they have never conducted its affairs in a partison manner. The temptation to make a partisan Commisdon has proved too powerful, however, to the Demo-

cratic Les islature. Their bill was introduced in the Assembly and passed that body with little opposition. In the Senate, however, the Republican Senators have made a sturdy resistance to its further progress. In their opposition they motives. The Tammany Senators demanded of their fellow-Democrats that the bill should be so amended as to give the Senate the right of confirming the new Commissioner. As the bill stood when passed by the Assembly the Governor was given the unrestricted power of appointment. The object of the Talamany Senators in amending the bill in this respect was to secure to themselves the power of exacting a pledge from the new

themselves the power of exacting a pledge from the new Commissioner that Tammany Hall should have some of the New Capital patronage. After some opposition the other Democratic Senstors granted this demand. For a week past, therefore, the united Democratic Senators have been pressing the bili.

To-day the Republican Senators made a series of speeches against the bill, showing clearly its partisan listent. They compelled the Democrats to accept an amendment to the bill which will deprive the State Treasmer of power to appoint clerks to an unlimited number. Senator Pitts, the Republican leader, charged that the bill was actually intended to secure the diamised of James W. Eaton, the Republican Superintendent of the New Capitol, who has had charge of its construction for many years. He thought the bill should be entitled "An act to discharge James W. Eaton, a competent and experienced builder, and to create a new office at a sainty of \$7,500 for the benefit of some Democratic politician." The Senator then continued: "I have no doubt that corruption and scandals will creep in and in the end the people will condemn the work you do to-day." Speeches were also made by Senators F. Lansing, Thomas and Lynde in opposition to the bill. The stock argument of the Democratic Senators in reply was that the Republicans had acted very he ity at Washington and ought not therefore to be trusted with power at Albany.

Finally, after five hours of debate, late this afternoon a vote was reached on the bill. It received eighteen votes in its favor, all being given by Democratic Senators.

Finally, after five hours of debate, late this afternoon a vote was reached on the bill. It received eighteen votes in its favor, all being given by Democratic Senators. The Republican Senators abstained from voting, being of the opinion that if they did so they could defeat the bill. They argued that as the bill appropriated